GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:3141
ANSWERED ON:05.08.2002
POLLUTION IN MAJOR CITIES
RASA SINGH RAWAT

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted to identify level of pollution in major cities of the country including Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details of pollution levels in these cities, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government are aware that air pollution/ water pollution is increasing at an alarming rate in Jaipur and Ajmer;

(d) if so, the guidelines issued by the Government and measures adopted to check air pollution due to increasing number of vehicles;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the number of complaints received by Pollution Control Board against the units spreading pollution during the last two years alongwith the action taken thereon?

Answer

MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T. R. BAALU)

(a) & (b) A Network of Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (295) has been established in the major cities of the country, including the cities of Rajasthan. Ambient air quality data for the cities with population more than 1 million is given in the Annexure.

(c) The ambient air quality monitoring carried out during the years 2000 and 2001 in Jaipur indicated that there is no increase in air pollution levels. However, levels of Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM) and Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM) are higher than the prescribed environmental norms, which may partially be due to the natural dusty conditions prevailing in this area. To combat the problem of air pollution from vehicular emissions, the Government of Rajasthan has prepared a multi-pronged action plan. The water pollution in the cities of Jaipur and Ajmer is mainly due to increase in the generation of sewage and its inadequate treatment.

(d) & (e) The Government have taken several measures to control vehicular pollution in the country , which include the following :

- Emission standards for on-road vehicles and mass emission standards for new vehicles have been notified under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and are enforced by the Transport Departments of the State Governments.

- Unleaded petrol is supplied in the entire country from 1.2.2000 and diesel with 0.25% sulphur maximum content is supplied from 1.1.2000 in the entire country. Low sulphur (0.05% maximum) fuel (petrol and diesel) has also been introduced in major cities.

- Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) is supplied for automobiles through a number ofretail outlets in Delhi and Mumbai to cater to the CNG vehicles.

- India 2000 norms akin to Euro I norms for registration of four wheeled private (non-commercial) vehicles were made effective from 1.6.1999 in National Capital Region (NCR) and on and after 1.4.2000 in the entire country for all categories of vehicles.

- Bharat Stage II norms akin to Euro-II norms for registration of four wheeled private (non-commercial) vehicles were made effective from 1.4.2000 in NCR, from 1.1.2001 in Mumbai (including Greater Mumbai) and from 1.7.2001 in Kolkata and Chennai.

- Bharat Stage II emission norms akin to Euro II norms for heavy vehicles have been made effective from 24.10.2001 in respect of National Capital Territory of Delhi, and in Mumbai (including Greater Mumbai), Kolkata and Chennai from 31.10.2001.

- Emission norms for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) driven vehicles have been made effective from 9.2.2000.

- Comprehensive emission norms for CNG driven vehicles including safety and procedural requirements for type approval of CNG and LPG operated vehicles were notified on 19.11.2001.

- Emission norms for Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG) driven vehicles have been notified on 24.4.2001.

(f) Out of 249 complaints received during last two years, 119 have been disposed of till date.

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN THE REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 314 ANSWERED ON 5-8-2002

Ambient air quality in Cities with Population more than 1 million

Rank in 2000	Urban Agglomeration/ City (1 million + Population)	Total Population in 2001	Concentration of pollutants in 2001 in residential areas (Ug/m3)(Annual average) SPM	RSPM	NOx	SO2
1.	Greater Mumbai	16,368,084	243	81	25	12
2.	Kolkata	13,216,546	239	102	66	16
3.	Delhi	12,791,458	311	180	29	14
4.	Chennai	6,424,624	82	66	11	7
5.	Bangalore	5,686,844	106	87	26	11
6.	Hyderabad	5,533,640	115	77	23	12
7	Ahmedabad	4,519,278	220	198	36	10
8.	Pune	3,755,525	245	115	87	47
9.	Surat	2,811,466	#	-	-	-
10.	Kanpur	2,690,486	570	202	16	18
11.	Jaipur	2,324,319	320	134	32	11
12.	Lucknow	2,266,933	341	173	31	13
13.	Nagpur	2,122,965	277	83	19	10
14.	Patna	1,707,429	356	-	15	13
15.	Indore	1,639,044	290	$	17	23
16.	Vadodara	1,492,398	-	48	14	5
17.	Bhopal	1,454,830	114	84	19	14
18.	Coimbatore	1,446,034	-	-	-	-
19.	Ludhiana	1,395,053	-	$	31	11
20.	Kochi	1,355,406	232	119	24	15
21.	Visakhapatnam	1,329,472	194	93	28	15
22.	Agra	1,321,410	345	#	13	11
23.	Varanasi	1,211,749	428	96	12	11
24.	Madurai	1,194,665	108	-	23	5
25.	Meerut	1,167,399	-	-	-	-
26.	Nashik	1,152,048	202	72	21	27
27.	Jabalpur	1,117,200	184	87	20	BDL
28.	Jamshedpur	1,101,804	-	-	-	-
29.	Asansol	1,090,171	-	-	-	-
30.	Dhanbad	1,064,357	-	-	-	-
31.	Faridabad	1,054,981	334	-	16	23
32.	Allahabad	1,049,579	-	-	-	-
33.	Amritsar	1,011,327	-	-	-	-
34.	Vijaywada	1,011,152	-	-	-	-
35.	Rajkot	1,002,160	-	-	-	-
	Total	107,881,836				

Note :

"-" = Data not available/ Monitoring not done/ Station not in operation.
"$" = Data to be verified.

# = Monitoring data as prepared by SPCB/NEERI/Universities under National ambient air quality monitoring programme.
BDL = Beyond detection level.